New York, July 20.

Carolina Observer.

VOL. XII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 26, 1827. [NO. 529.

AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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TISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per first, and 30 cents for each succeed Advertisers are requested to state of insertions desired, or they will be forbid, and charged accordingly. the Editor must be post paid.

For Sale,

CTION, STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER, *Green Street.*
French Brandy, (old)
casks Muscat Wine
half qr. casks Malaga and Sher. Wine,
chests of Tea, imported in April last,
Syrup and Lemon Juice in bottles and
demijohns, fresh and superior,
old Wine, in bottles,
Shrub,
Cordial, G. Bacciardi's make
Loaf Sugar,
do. in hogsheads.
which will be sold on moderate terms, for
table notes at any of the banks.
L. FITZHARRIS.
1827. 28tf.

Reward.—Notice,

the 15th inst., I dropped my *POCKET* on the road between my shop and Mr. 's, with the following Notes and Judg- —One Note against Jacob Gastor for ment against do., sum not recollected; ents against Matthew Wicker, sums not a Note against Daniel Melver, pedlar; John M'Pherson; one against John Cam- , and several others not recollected.
DUG. D. MATTHEWS.
28tf.

Medical Notice.

David O. La Rue and *James T. Gilliam* entered into a copartnership under the *La Rue & Gilliam*, offer to the inhabitants of and the surrounding country, their ser- sicians and Surgeons. Unless profession- they may at all times be found at their street, well known as the old Post Of- posite to the office of Doct. Benjamin

ville, July 5th, 1827.—27tf.

Dr. J. T. Gilliam

returns his acknowledgments to the liberal share of patronage he has re- connecting himself with a Physician ed worth, talents learning, and skill, ge increase of confidence in again ten- professional services to the community.

French, Drawing and inting on Velvet.

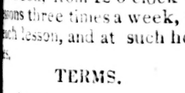
ZE PERRY informs her friends, and lic generally, that having returned from uth Carolina, and settled herself again ill, on the 16th of this month, open a Young Ladies, to teach them Music, ing and Painting on paper, also paint- s in French and Drawing will be each, week, from 12 o'clock till half past 1. ons three times a week, three quarters ch lesson, and at such hour as will suit s.

TERMS.

ree lessons pr. week, per quarter, $15
and Painting on velvet per do. 10
per do. 10
12th July, 1827. 27tf.

Land for Sale.

sell my Plantation lying in Wake coun- James Huckabee, Mrs. Ann Hayes and y-one miles south west from Raleigh, h west from Fayetteville, on Buckhorn, 5 acres, well improved, with a Dwelling ining four rooms below, Smoke House o Kitchens, a Horse Stable, Corn Crib, Gin House, with all the running Gear small Grist Mill and Cotton Gin which , also, an apparatus for distilling whis- House with a never failing Spring y yards of the dwelling house, of as any in the up country. I will also sell otton and corn now growing; the land state of cultivation, and perhaps the soil the neighbourhood. This situation is the attention of any person who lives in ountry, as a summer retreat, it being as ee as any in North Carolina, and having ages of being convenient to market for p raised on the land.
be accommodating. Apply to Jesse scer, who lives on the land, or to the
H. WEBB.
July 11, 1827. 27tf.
itor of the Wilmington Recorder will the above three insertions and forward to the Observer office.



burg and Fincastle, Va.
STAGE.

scribers, on the 24th inst. (June,) will ce running a *STAGE* from Lewisburg this will connect their Line which runs River, with the Valley Stages from to- lle, Lynchburg, &c., and will enable ing Walker's Sulphur, Red and Sweet Sweet, Blue or White Sulphur, to do e conveyance. The Stage will leave ery Sunday morning and arrive at Fin- Monday evening; and will depart from ern in Fincastle every Tuesday on the e Valley Stage from the south.
ge in this Stage, for each person, there ed,

le to Walker's Sulphur	$ 75
Sweet Springs	2 50
Union	4 25
Salt or Sweet Sulphur	4 50
Lewisburg	5 75
White Sulphur	6 50

nger will be allowed to take 20lbs, of e of charge, but all over that will be at the rate of $4 per cwt. per 100 miles. quired of gentlemen in health to walk ains. Those who first register their places where the Stage stops, shall have ce.
J. F. CALDWELL,
D. SURBOUGH.
9th, 1827. 27-3t.

Porter, Ale, and Cider,

OF the very best quality, for sale at the Lafayette Hotel, either by the barrel or bottle.
July 19. 28tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *H. Bradford & Co.*, of Fayetteville, are requested to settle the same with Mr. John Lippitt, who is duly authorized to receive the same and grant discharges.
H. BRADFORD & CO.
By WM. BRADFORD, *Surviving Partner.*
Fayetteville, July 7, 1827. 27tf.

From the New York Courier.

Confusion of Names.—We have often reflected with admiration on the natural and beautiful custom of distinguishing men by characteristic sirnames. We say *natural* because it is discarded by modern civilization, and left to the rude and unsophisticated savage. Civilization, however, occasionally feels the loss of this convenient custom; there is such a vast disproportion between the increase of population and the increase of names, that the same name and sirnames are applied to some hundreds, and occasionally to some thousands. It is a source of endless confusion. Mr. John Smith, who is not worth six-pence, receives a letter through the Post Office, requesting the loan of five thousand dollars, while Mr. John Smith who is a man of ample fortune, receives a note from a butcher's attorney, stating that if he does not pay for a leg of mutton he will be waited upon by a constable. Now if these letters had been directed to John Smith, *the poor*, and John Smith, *the rich*, all this would not have happened.

Again: John Johnson the bachelor receives a letter; it is in a female hand; he opens it and reads,

"*My Dear Husband.*—Our daughters Jane and Sarah have both got the measles, and John wants a new pair of pantaloons. Send me some money to pay the doctor and our board; the pantaloons you must send me by private opportunity. We shall return to town in a month. Your loving wife.
POLLY JOHNSON.

New Paltz, July 6, 1827.

John Johnson the bachelor feels like Tantalus, while John Johnson the married man has left the post office the same morning, sad and miserable, that he has not heard from his wife and children.

George Thompson owes more than he can pay, and advertises for the benefit of the Act, and immediately, George Thompson, who is a merchant in fair business, has all his creditors pressing upon him at once, and perhaps before he can correct the mistake, *his* credit is also ruined.

In truth, there is no limit to the slanders which daily occur from this throwing of names into common stock. Love letters, dunning letters, protest of notes, family secrets, &c. &c. get into the wrong hands, and play the deuce all around. We see no remedy unless a new batch of names can be created. Earth, air, and ocean must be scoured and all that has heretofore been spared must be gleaned. Little will be found for use on the surface of the earth. We have already Mr. Forrest, Mr. Wood, Mr. Grove, Mr. Glen, Mr. Hill, Mr. Dale, Mr. Pine, Mr. Ash, Mr. Birch, Mr. Beach &c. Then in the watery element we have, Mr. Fountain, Mr. Spring, Mr. Waters, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Rivers, Mr. Lake, Mr. Pond, &c. We have gone amongst the inhabitants of the waters for Mr. Fish, Mr. Whale, Mr. Pike, Mr. Crab, and Mr. Mullet. Amongst these and the quadrupeds many names may be found, not yet in use, as we have taken from the latter only Mr. Bull, Mr. Stag, Mr. Hog, and perhaps one or two more.

In selecting from qualities and passions, mankind has shown a laudable taste. Thus we have Mr. Good, but no Mr. Bad; Mr. Joy, but no Mr. Sorrow; Mr. Wise, but no Mr. Foolish; Mr. Strong, but no Mr. Feeble; Mr. Hope, but no Mr. Fear; and Mr. Younglove, but no Mr. Young-hate. Names are sometimes strangely inapplicable. Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin is a merry old sailor, Mr. Sharpe is very blunt, Mr. Blunt (as every body knows) is the sharpest man in town, Mr. King professes to be a sturdy democrat. Mr. Stone is ineffably soft. Mr. White is frequently blue. Mr. Merry is the gruffest man in the world, Mr. Lyon is as meek as a lamb, and Mr. Lamb is as bold as a lion. Mr. Bliss is the picture of sadness, Mr. Pope never saw the inside of a church, Mr. Grant never gave away sixpence, and Mr. True-love is the greatest rake in New York.

We recommend that a Convention be called for taking into consideration the manufacturing of new names, and the more proper application of the old.

The Ruling Passion strong in Death.—The following interesting and characteristic anecdote, we were not before acquainted with: it is related in the Brooklyn Star:—Bonaparte's last faultering accents were about his son at the head of an army. The great American patriot and statesman expressed thoughts equally characteristic, but of a different turn of mind, according to Wirt's oration.—"Those who surrounded the death bed of Mr. Jefferson report that, in the intervals of delirium that occurred, his mind manifestly relapsed to the age of the Revolution. He talked, in broken sentences, of the Committee of Safety, and the rest of that great machinery which he imagined to be still in action. One of his exclamations was —"Warn the Committee to be on their guard!" and he instantly rose in his bed with the help of his attendants, and went through the act of writing a hurried note."

Mr. Cheves.—This excellent citizen and distinguished lawyer returned the following answer to the invitation of the citizens of Lancaster, to partake of their 4th of July dinner.

Abbeville, 3d July, 1827.

GENTLEMEN: I am very much flattered and obliged, by the invitation of the citizens of Lancaster, friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the next presidency, "to partake of a dinner to be given on the 4th of July, in commemoration of that glorious day on which we were proclaimed a free and independent nation." it gives me the greatest pleasure to accept it. I participate warmly in the several motives which govern the citizens of Lancaster on this occasion—as well in the particular sentiment which unites them, as in the patriotic object which they propose. Like them, I am decidedly friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson to the next presidency, and like them, I deem the celebration of the anniversary of our independence a solemn duty; a duty, the discharge of which can become no class of persons better than the friends of the hero of the second war of independence, who was also a participator in the first.

Extract of a letter, dated Mauch Chunk, June 30, 1827.

"'All the world,' as the French say, are coming to visit us this Summer. Our canal line is not yet located; and a small part only, is yet under contract. The Company intend, if possible, to let it all out upon contract.

"We are gradually perfecting the movements upon the Rail Road. The loaded wagons are now restricted to a velocity of about eight miles per hour—and one person regulates and manages a train of fourteen wagons with perfect ease. The horses no longer ride down in the cars attached to the wagons—as experience has shown that the disadvantage of encreasing the load, by hauling the cars up, is equivalent to the advantage of having the horses ride down.—The horses therefore come down in a drove with their gears on, behind the train of wagons. The cars for the conveyance of persons, generally go full of passengers two trips a day—fare to the mine and back, 18 miles, 50 cents. The cars are the property of an individual, the company having no interest in them:—they regulate their speed to suit the wishes of the passengers."

Yorkville. (S. C.) July 12.

Abolishment of Imprisonment for Debt and Crime.—If any of our distant readers should be anxious to learn the news in Yorkville, we can with pleasure, inform them that such is our progress in good morals and honesty, that we have not only abolished imprisonment for debt and crime, but our Commissioners have actually sold our Jail to the highest bidder, and workmen are now actually engaged in tearing down its ancient walls. The sun has been permitted to shine into those gloomy dungeons that have so long been the abode of crime and darkness. The secrets of its "prison house" have been revealed, and the marks of many a villians' attempt to escape from its walls, disclosed to the eye. Farewell thou relic of a barbarous age! The time to "tear down," has come upon thee and thou art falling, no longer to be the terror of rogues and knaves. It may be well to state, for the comfort of a certain class of people, that preparations are in a forward state to provide another house for their accommodation.—*People's Adv.*

We have lying before us, the Message of Guadalupe Victoria, President of Mexico, pronounced at the close of the Session of Congress on 21st May last. It gives a summary of the external political relations and interior condition of Mexico. In speaking of foreign powers, Great Britain is first named; great joy is expressed at the ratification of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with her—upon the return of which (says the message) "she has promised us a Minister Plenipotentiary—and at the same time, one named by this government, will enjoy that honorable rank in the capital of the nation which exercises so great an influence over the destinies of Europe."

Of the United States the message merely says, that the treaty which had been concluded between the two countries had been ratified, with some modifications and alterations, by the Senate of the Union—which alterations would require a renewal of the negotiations &c.—that the best harmony existed between the two nations, and both were anxious to arrange a treaty of limits and boundaries, "so essential to the preservation of the good understanding of two neighboring and friendly nations." In relation to Porter's squadron, we find the following passage: "A portion of our marine has been in campaign since last December, and in sight of the enemy—and although with inferior forces, the accredited chief who commands it, sustains with advantage the honour of his flag, causes enormous losses to the commerce of Cuba, and has made various prizes, without, as yet, a single adverse incident occurring to any of our vessels."—*N. Y. Amer.*

Trees.—The American Quarterly Review says, trees may be dug up, their branches be cut off, and the ends of branches remaining be placed in the earth, with the roots in the air; yet in a short time what were lately roots will begin to bud, and eventually be covered with leaves, while the branches set in the earth will gradually send forth radicles, and ultimately assume the offices of roots. A gentleman of Philadelphia caused a row of willows to be thus inverted, and the trees soon resumed their ordinary appearance.

Silks.—We notice an advertisement in the Baltimore Patriot, calling attention to "a group of Silk Spinners,"—an occupation which, the notice states, "is to make the coffers of the rich overflow with gold, and to enable the poor to gain a genteel and honest livelihood." We do not know that the first of these golden promises is to be entirely realized in this country; but the observation we have made this summer, has induced us to believe that the latter, the most important, may at no distant day be fulfilled. The ease with which the silk worm is raised, and the whole process of preparing the silk for the spindle, is highly favorable to the expectation of an extensive cultivation of this important branch of industry. Scarcely a family in this city has been without some examples of the industry of the silk worm. Children have attended to them as a matter of amusement, and with such complete success, that we feel confident, that in a few years they will manage to derive a profit from their amusement. Their common allowance of pocket money has been expended in the purchase of worms or cocoons: the former for spinning and the latter either to wind into skeins or for awaiting the approach of the butterfly, and procuring the eggs in security of a plentiful production of 'spinners' for another season. We mention these facts to show the great ease and simplicity with which the silk may be produced; and such has been the success attending experiments this season, that we should suppose that any desirable quantity of worms might be procured at the proper time next summer to try the experiment of profit upon silk labours.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Mr. Pliny Earle of Leicester (Mass.) has thirty thousand silk worms preparing themselves for the formation of cocoons.

Execution for Murder.—Five Indians, we are informed, were tried and convicted at the last Superior court of Thomas county, for the murder of Allen Carr's family, noticed by us in December last.—One of them however, died, and another made his escape previous to the time appointed for their execution. The other three were hung on the 29th ult. They bore their fate with uncommon fortitude. When one of them (the last one executed) was launched off, the rope by which he was suspended broke. He rose up and enquired whether they, (the officers of Justice) were done with him. Upon receiving an answer in the negative, he said with great non-chalance, "*Try it again then.*"—*Milledgeville Recorder.*

Advice to a Young Lady.—"A young lady, at eighteen, often needs a warning voice to point out the quicksands over which she is speeding her thoughtless career. I hear you are beautiful and have many admirers. I am sorry for it. A young woman whose conduct is marked with strict honor and principle, cannot have *many* admirers. There is nothing that more strictly marks a bad heart and depraved moral principle, or what is worse a thorough destitution of it, than this cruel and guilty encouragement of honorable love.

"A young man is never attached to a young lady without her being aware of it; commonly indeed before he is himself aware of the nature and extent of his feelings. The knowledge is almost intuitive. From that moment, if she be persuaded that she cannot reciprocate his sentiments, her course is plain before her—it is cool, undeviating, unhesitating repulse,—on every occasion, place, and manner. Love *will* die without hope. To crush love in the bud is easy; but trifle and tamper with it, till it has taken root in the heart, and its destruction is attended with the extinction of the heart's best and noblest feelings.

"Never forget this prime maxim in these matters, *not to discourage is always to encourage.*"

Prussian Marriages.—Perhaps nothing strikes the eye of a stranger at this metropolis, more than a MARRIAGE. If the parties are affluent, or well known, their relations, friends and acquaintances, will assemble at the home of the bride, in carriages, each having a separate one, some with two and others with four horses, attached to which are two or three footmen arrayed in the richest liveries. At these processions, it is not unusual to muster from two to three hundred carriages of all sizes, and of all colors; the bride and bridegroom taking the lead in the most magnificent vehicle, and in the most splendid attire. The ceremony over, they return to the house, and partake of a dinner ('ye gods what a dinner!') consisting of the richest things the markets, nay, the whole country can produce. The sun goes down upon their feasting, and rises upon their dancing—always saving and excepting the bride and bridegroom. In the country, their feasting and smoking, drinking, and waltzing, is continued for three days, and if, at this time, there should be found any thing in the eatable line undemolished, they carry it off with them at their departure. It is customary for the guests to make the bride a present of a few dollars on the wedding day; and were it not for this *douceur*, many of them would literally be eaten out of house and home.

After some remarks on the subject of *dull times* in Boston, the Editor of the Boston Courier thus concludes:

"We cannot pretend to unfold the cause; it is sufficient for us to know that the times are duller than they ever were before: business is going to New York, and enterprise is entirely at a stand. We have no doubt of these facts: for we have been a constant resident of the city for more than twenty-seven years, and there never has been a day in all that period that we have not heard the assertion made. Certainly if a cloud of witnesses can prove any thing, it is incontestibly settled, that such a dull season for business as this was never before known."

In Massachusetts, Internal Improvement appears at present, to be the order of the Day. A Board of Commissioners has been appointed, with an engineer, to survey a route for a Railway from the city of Boston, Westward, to the Hudson River. A Board of Internal Improvements has also been appointed, consisting of John Mills, Willard Phillips, and James Hayward.

Circus.—The following paragraph we recommend to the perusal of the Mayor of Hartford. The public functionaries of "the first city in the Union" (which is that?) differ considerably from those of the little town which fined Hunter.

CIRCUS!!!

Natchez, June 4th, 1827.

To all whom it may concern:—Know ye that the bearer hereof, Peter C. Brown, has for the last 12 or 15 days, amused the citizens of this city, with his Equestrian company, much to their satisfaction; and I have no hesitation in saying that the company is well calculated to amuse and entertain citizens of the first city in the Union. Any attention shewn Mr. Brown or his company by any gentleman with whom I am acquainted, will with pleasure be reciprocated by

HOWELL MOSS, Mayor of the city of Natchez.

☞ The above mentioned company of Equestrians may be expected in Louisville in about six days.

The following is an extract from a deposition lately taken in an adjoining county—"The Deponent went to the house of the said B. C. and offered to serve the notice as is aforesaid, whereupon the said B. C. drew a pistol and declared that he would blow this Deponent to H—l, *which deponent verily believes he would have done*"—*Pittsburg Dem.*

Twilight.—"The sun had already sunk behind the mountains, whose undulating forms were thrown into dark shadow against the crimson sky. The thin cresent of the new moon floated over the eastern hills, whose deep woods glowed with the rosy glories of twilight. Over the peak of a purple mountain glittered the solitary star of evening.—As the sun dropped, universal silence seemed to pervade the whole face of nature. The voice of the birds was stilled; the breeze, which had refreshed them during the day, died away, as if its office were now completed and none of the dark sounds and sighs of night yet dared to triumph over the death of day. Unseen were the circling wings of the fell bat; unheard the screech of the waking owl; silent the drowsy hum of the shade-born beetle! What heart has not acknowledged the influence of this hour—the sweet and soothing hour of twilight!—the hour of love, the hour of adoration, the hour of rest! when we think of those we love, only to regret that we have not loved more dearly; when we remember our enemies only to forgive them!"

Modesty, in a young female, is the flower of a tender shrub, which is the promise of excellent fruits. To destroy it, is to destroy the germ of a thousand virtues, to betray the hope of society, to commit an outrage against nature. The air of the world is a burning breath that every day blasts this precious flower.

Two young women, daughters of Mr. Stafford, of Alachuahender, Florida, were recently burned to death by the explosion of a cask of whiskey from which they were drawing—the fire was communicated from the candle.

A learned dog is in exhibition at New York. He spells, plays cards, answers questions, understands arithmetic, geography and astronomy. We have seen a great many *puppies* that could play cards; but very few of them knew much about geography, astronomy, &c.

The Postmaster at Stoney Stratford, last week, being awoke by the guard of the mail, actually threw out his *small clothes* instead of the bag, which was not perceived by the guard, and they safely arrived at Lombard-street ere the mistake was discovered.

The Corporation (or, as the Advertiser phrases it, "the Hon. the Corporation,) patronizes the exhibition of the "great ox Columbus, probably the largest in the world." Now, this is as it should be. No class of men are so fitted by their official character for the post of patrons to any exhibition of eatables *in esse* or *in posse* as Civic Corporations.—*Noah.*

The following is among the regular toasts drank at one of the dinner parties in Boston at the late celebration.

Agriculture—To every honest farmer three little ingredients for a contented life—

A little land, well tilled,
A little barn, well filled,
A little wife, well willed.

Militia Captain's Executions
For sale at this Office.

MR. CLAY'S LETTER.

FROM THE KENTUCKY REPORTER OF JULY 4.

To the Public.

On my arrival at Wheeling, on the 23d inst. I was informed that Mr. Carter Beverly, then at that place, had received the preceding night, by mail, a letter from General Jackson, which he had exhibited to several persons, and left with my friend Col. Noah Zane, for my perusal, and which I was told formed a subject of general conversation, and had produced much excitement in the town. The Captain of the Reindeer having kindly detained his steamboat for my accommodation, and as I was unwilling longer to delay his departure, I had only time to obtain a hasty, but I believe a correct copy of the letter, and I now seize the first moment, after my arrival at home, to present it to the public, together with a copy of another letter addressed by Mr. Beverly to Colonel Zane.

I purposely forbear at this time, to make several comments which those documents authorize, and confine myself to a notice of the charges which General Jackson has brought forward in his letter.

These charges are, 1st., That my friends in Congress, early in January, 1825, proposed to him that, that if he would say, or permit any of his confidential friends to say, that, in case he was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of myself and my friends, we would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour, and

2dly. That the above proposal was made to General Jackson, through a distinguished member of Congress, of high standing, *with my privity and consent.*

To the latter charge, I oppose a direct, unqualified, and indignant denial. I neither made, nor authorized, nor knew of any proposition whatever to either of the three candidates who were returned to the House of Representatives at the last Presidential election, or to the friends of either of them, for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, or for any other purpose. And all allegations, intimations, and inuendoes that my vote, on that occasion, was offered to be given, or was in fact given, in consideration of any stipulation or understanding, express or implied, direct or indirect, written or verbal, that I was, or that any other person was not, to be appointed Secretary of State, or that I was, in any other manner, to be personally benefitted, are devoid of all truth, and destitute of any foundation whatever. And I firmly and solemnly believe, that the first of the two above mentioned charges is alike untrue and groundless. But if (contrary to my full belief) my friends or any of them made any such proposition or offer, as is asserted in that first charge, it was without my knowledge, and without my authority.

The letter of General Jackson insinuates, rather than directly makes the further charge, that an arrangement was proposed and made between Mr. Adams's friends and mine, by which, in the event of his election, I was to be appointed Secretary of State. I pronounce that charge, also, as far as I know or believe, to be untrue, and without the least foundation.

Gen. Jackson having at last voluntarily placed himself in the attitude of my public accuser, we are now fairly at issue. I rejoice that a specific accusation by a responsible accuser, has at length appeared, though at the distance of near two and a half years since the charge was first put forth, through Mr. Geo. Kremer. It will be universally admitted, that the accusation is of the most serious nature. Hardly any more atrocious could be preferred against a Representative of the People in his official character. The charge in substance is, that deliberate "propositions of bargain," were made by my congressional friends collectively, through an authorized and distinguished member of Congress, to General Jackson; that their object was, by these "means of bargain and corruption," to exclude Mr. Adams from the Department of State, or to secure my promotion to office; and that I was privy, and assented to those propositions and to the employment of those means.

Such being the accusation and the prosecutor, and the issue between us, I have now a right to expect that he will substantiate his charges, by the exhibition of satisfactory evidence. In that event, there is no punishment which would exceed the measure of my offence. In the opposite event, what ought to be the judgment of the American Public, is cheerfully submitted to their wisdom and justice.

H. CLAY.

Lexington, 29th June, 1827.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Washington Telegraph is throwing more light upon the above interesting subject. It admits that the Philadelphia Press had some information on the subject, when the Press stated on the 9th instant, "that the gentleman to whom Gen. Jackson alludes, as a respectable Member of Congress, is one of the *Pennsylvania* delegation, a *federalist*, and a fast friend of Gen. Jackson."—"Now, (adds the Telegraph) if it should appear that Mr. Markley was an intimate associate of Mr. Clay—if Mr. Markley should, in confidence, have disclosed to this "highly respectable" member of Congress, that Mr. Clay's friends were to hold a consultation on a certain night, for the purpose of closing in with the offer of Mr. Adams' friends—if it should appear that he advised this respectable member of Congress to fight Mr. Adams with his own weapons—If it should further appear that that respectable member of Congress, knowing Mr. Markley's means of obtaining correct information upon this subject, did notify Gen. Jackson of the intrigue going on—If it should appear that that respectable member of Congress did notify Mr. Markley of Gen. Jackson's reply—If it should appear that Mr. Clay, two days after, came out for Mr. Adams—If it should also appear that when Mr. Kremer's letter was first received by Mr. Clay, he flew into a violent rage, and threatened to hold Mr. Markley personally responsible—If it should appear that Mr. Clay did call on Mr. Markley for an explanation—And if, after all this, it appears that Mr. Clay or his agent, Mr. Adams, rewarded Mr. Markley with an office, for which he was by no means qualified, worth $3000 per annum, it will require something more than the assertion of the — to persuade the people that this was all a "*humbug.*" Such, we believe, will be the facts disclosed whenever Mr. Clay appeals to the House of Representatives. But how could the Editor of the Democratic Press point with such accuracy to the "respectable member of Congress?" We can readily account for the knowledge of Binns. Mr. Markley, who knows all about it, is Naval Officer at Philadelphia, and has, no doubt, been consulted by Mr. Binns as to the best manner of meeting the coming storm. That Binns and Markley can make out a tale to cover over the case, we have no doubt; but, practised as they are, it will neither "lead the Irish, or deceive the Dutch."

It has been suggested to us, that Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, is the person alluded to by Gen. Jackson. He was one of his friends, lived with, and was intimate with Markley. Markley was Clay's fast friend, and ready to fetch and carry. He moved the vote of thanks to Mr. Clay in 1825, and is supposed to have fathered the famous resolution, attributed to Mr. Clay, which was offered by M. in a committee of the H. of R. on the Panama Debate.—How far M. communicated with Mr. B. (or whoever may be Gen. J's informant) *as coming from Mr. Clay;* and how far Mr. B. communicated the *reply* of Gen. J. to M., the Deponent saith not. It will all come out, in the course of the Investigation. Certainly, Mr. Markley obtained an office for which he was not qualified; for, coming from the interior, what did he know of a Naval Agency? what about ships, and the quality of lumber?—At least his German Constituents must have been astonished at his appointment.

Mr. Thomas P. Moore, a former colleague of Mr. Clay, and late a member of the House of Representatives from Kentucky, declared openly in his Address to the people at Harrodsburg, that exertions had been made to bias his vote for the Presidency: He says—

"What argument could be presented me, authorizing a deviation from your known will? There was but one—*it was the will of Mr. Clay.* I had supported Mr. Clay for President; but I could not prefer *his will* to the *will of the people;* and I was astonished, after his open denunciation of Mr. Adams, and after the course that his friends, with his own encouragement and approbation, had pursued towards that gentleman, to learn that a sudden reconciliation had taken place, and that it was Mr. Clay's intention to vote for him as President! I was more astonished to find that he was carrying with him the votes of Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio, although the people in all these States notoriously preferred General Jackson to Mr. Adams! This statement will be controverted by some, but yielding up Ohio, in which Jackson had received 18,000 votes to Mr. Adams's 12,000, and it does not alter the case. I had not then, and I have not now, a single doubt, that the votes of all the States which I have named, were given in opposition to the will of the people of the States at that time, *and with a perfect understanding on the part of those who gave them* (with a few exceptions,) that *Mr. Adams, so elected by Western votes, would make Mr Clay Secretary of State.* They believed that Mr. Adams once elected, the power and patronage of the General Government would mould public opinion in accordance with their wishes. The people, for their interest, wished us to vote one way; *and Mr. Clay, for HIS INTEREST, wished us to vote another.* The *will* and the interest of Mr. Clay were preferred to the *will* and the interest of the people, and Mr. Clay was accordingly made Secretary of State."

The last Winchester Virginian declares that its Editor was informed by a Kentuckian of high standing and respectability,—

"That in the spring or summer succeeding the presidential election, he heard an address delivered by the Hon. Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, the confidential and intimate friend of Mr. Clay, to a part of his constituents at Lewis court house, in which Mr. Trimble, defending his vote for Mr. Adams, spoke as follows: "when we, (the Kentucky delegation) got to Washington, we found that Mr. Crawford was out of the question, we ascertained that if Gen. J. was elected, *he would not* appoint our friend, Clay, Secretary of State; we then ascertained distinctly that if Mr. Adams should be elected, *he would* appoint Mr. Clay his Secretary of State, and under these circumstances we determined to vote for him. Now, fellow citizens, can you censure us for this course?"'

The Editor of the Washington Telegraph states that he has written to the gentleman alluded to in Gen. Jackson's letter, and forwarded him a copy of that letter; and it would appear from the following reply, that he is fully prepared to sustain Gen. Jackson's account of the affair:

"——, *11th July*, 1827.

"Dear Sir: I received yours of the 30th ultimo, on the morning of the 5th instant. In answer to it, I can only, at present, refer you to my answer to your's of the 12th of October last. I have *a very distinct* recollection of the only conversation I ever held with Gen. Jackson, concerning the last Presidential election, prior to its termination, and when compelled to disclose it, I need not say that I will speak the truth."

Extract of a letter from Pittsburg, July 5.

"I send you an account of our "Jackson Democratic Republican Celebration." The Woollens Bill and Clay dinner have been sunk by the mighty spirit that has moved upon the waters. Pennsylvania, true to herself, will be just to every state. The statement of the numbers who attended the dinner is not exaggerated—2000 men at least were present, 1600 dined. It was a proud and decisive day, and its moral and political influence must be felt throughout the State and Union. The ascendency of a new executive is necessary to take the incubus from the bosom of the friends of Mr. Crawford."

It is generally known that Gen. Jackson, some twenty or thirty years since, killed a Mr. Dickinson in a duel. The circumstance has been misrepresented and distorted by the enemies of the former, till it has been made to appear, as evincing, on his part, a most savage thirst for blood. It is said that, Dickinson having thrown away his fire, and Jackson reserving his, the latter walked up to his antagonist, and tauntingly telling him to beg for his life, which being refused, he deliberately blew his brains out. Now it turns out that the real circumstances of the affair are briefly these:—That Dickinson was a notorious duellist, and had killed his four or five men in single combat; on one occasion, he boasted and made a bet that he would publicly insult Gen. Jackson with impunity;—and that if he dare fight him, he would kill him the *first fire;* and had the brutality to make a large bet on it. The consequence was, an insult was given, a challenge sent, and Dickinson was killed;—but he did not throw away his fire, as has been said. Under these circumstances, what course, other than the one pursued by Jackson, was left for the choice of a high-minded and chivalric man?—*West. Car.*

JEFFERSON AND NAPOLEON.

Extract from Mr. N. Biddle's Eulogium on THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"In the bearings of his personal character, Jefferson can be safely compared with the contemporary ruler of nations, not excepting him—the greatest of them all; nor need our patriotism shrink from the singular contrast between two men, chiefs for nearly an equal period of their respective countries, and models of their different species—Napoleon, the Emperor of a great nation—and Jefferson, the Chief Magistrate of a free People.

"Of that extraordinary being, it is fit to speak with the gentleness due to misfortune. Two centuries have scarce sufficed to retrieve the fame of Cromwell from that least expiable of crimes—his success over a feeble and profligate race, more fortunate in their historian than in their history; and the memory of Napoleon must long atone equally for his elevation and his reverses. There are already those who disparage his genius, as if this were not to humble the nations who stood dismayed before it. Great talents, varied acquirements, many high qualities, enlightened views of legislation and domestic policy, it were bigotry to deny to Napoleon. The very tide of his conquests over less civilized nations, deposited, in receding, some benefits, even to the vanquished; and all that glory that can contribute to public happiness, was profusely lavished on his country. But, in the midst of this gaudy infatuation, there was that which disenchanted the spell—that which struck its damp chill into the heart of any man, who, undazzled by the vulgar decorations of power, looked only at the blessings it might confer, and who weighed, instead of counting, these victories. Such are the delusions which military ambition sheds in turn on its possessor, and on the world, that its triumphs begin with the thoughtless applause of its future victims, and end in the maddening intoxication of its own prosperity. We may not wonder, then, if, when those who should have first resisted his power, were foremost in admiration and servility—when the whole continent of Europe was one submissive dependence on his will—when, among the crowd of native and stranger suppliants who worshipped before this idol, there was only one manly and independent voice to rebuke his excesses in a tone worthy of a free People, that of the representative of Jefferson—we may not wonder if all the brilliant qualities which distinguished the youth Napoleon, were at last concentred into a spirit of intense selfishness, and that the whole purpose to which his splendid genius was perverted, was the poor love of swaying the destinies of other men—not to benefit, not to bless, but simply to command them—to engross every thing, and to be every thing. It was for this that he disturbed the earth with his insane conquests: for this that the whole freedom of the human mind—the elastic vigor of the intellect—all the natural play of the human feelings—all free agency were crushed beneath its fierce and immitigable dominion, which, degrading the human race into mere objects and instruments of slaughter, would soon have left nothing to science but to contrive the means of mutual destruction, and nothing to letters except to flatter the common destroyer. Contrast this feverish restlessness, which is called ambition—this expanded love of violence, which makes heroes—contrast these as they shone in the turbulent existence of Napoleon, with the peaceful, disinterested career of Jefferson: and, in all the relations of their power—its nature, its employment, and its result—we may assign the superiority to the civil magistrate.

"Napoleon owed his elevation to military violence; Jefferson to the voluntary suffrage of his country. The one ruled sternly over reluctant subjects; the other was but the foremost among his equals, who respected in his person the image of their own authority. Napoleon sought to enlarge his influence at home by enfeebling all the civil institutions, and abroad by invading the posessions of his neighbours; Jefferson preferred to abridge his power by strict constructions, and his counsels were uniformly dissuasive against foreign wars. Yet the personal influence of Jefferson was far more enviable; for he enjoyed the unlimited confidence of his country—while Napoleon had no authority not conceded by fear; and the extortions of force are evil substitutes for that most fascinating of all sway—the ascendancy over equals. During the undisputed possession of that power, Napoleon seemed unconscious of its noblest attribute—the capacity to make men freer or happier; and no one great or lofty purpose of benefiting mankind, no generous sympathy for his race, ever disturbed that sepulchral selfishness, or appeased that scorn of humanity, which his successes almost justified. But the life of Jefferson was a perpetual devotion, not to his own purposes, but to the pure and noble cause of public freedom. From the first dawning of his youth, his undivided heart was given to the establishment of free principles—free institutions—freedom, in all its varieties of untrammelled thought and independent action. His whole life was consecrated to the improvement and happiness of his fellow men; and his intense enthusiasm for knowledge and freedom, was sustained to his dying hour. Their career was as strangely different in its close as in its character. The power of Napoleon was won by the sword—maintained by the sword—lost by the sword. That collossal empire which he had exhausted fortune in rearing, broke before the first shock of adversity. The most magnificently gorgeous of all the pageants of our times—when the august ceremonies of religion blessed and crowned that soldier-emperor, when the allegiance of the great captains who stood by his side, the applauses of assembled France in the presence of assenting Europe, the splendid pomp of war softened by the smiles of beauty, and all the decorations of all the arts blended their enchantments as that imperial train swept up the aisles of Notre Dame—faded into the silent cabin of that lone island in a distant sea. The hundred thousand of soldiers who obeyed his voice—the will which made the destiny of men—the name whose humblest possessor might be a king—all shrunk into the feeble band who followed the captivity of their master. Of all the foreign triumphs not one remained, and in his first military conquest—his own country—which he had adorned with the monuments of his fame, there is no place even for the tomb of this desolate exile. But the glory of Jefferson became even purer as the progress of years mellowed into veneration the love of his countrymen. He died in the midst of a free People, whom he had lived to serve; and his only ceremonial, worthy equally of him and of them, was the simple sublimity of his funeral triumph. His power he retained as long as he desired it, and then voluntarily restored the trust, with a permanent addition—derived from Napoleon himself—far exceeding all the limits of the French empire—that victory of peace which outweighs all the conquests of Napoleon, as one line of the Declaration of Independence is worth all his glory.

"But he also is now gone. The genius, the various learning, the private virtues, the public honors, which illustrated and endeared his name, are gathered into the tomb, leaving to him only the fame, and to us only the remembrance of them. Be that memory cherished without regret or sorrow! Our affection could hope nothing better for him than this long career of glorious and happy usefulness, closed before the infirmities of age had impaired its lustre; and the grief that such a man is dead, may be well assuaged by the proud consolation that such a man has lived."

Duel.—We understand that an affair of honor, as it is termed, took place at Pawtucket on Thursday morning, between a French gentleman of high respectability, who acts in an official capacity under the French government, and a Polonese, formerly a General in the French army during the revolution—the names of the individuals we cannot learn.

It seems they came with their seconds and surgeons from Boston to Pawtucket on Tuesday evening, selected their ground upon the new turnpike a short distance from the village, met at four o'clock in the morning, and at the first fire the Frenchman was shot through the fleshy part of both thighs. His antagonist, who was uninjured, saw him conveyed to Blake's tavern, where cordial forgiveness was exchanged, and then took an abrupt leave of the State, having departed, it is said, in the New York steam boat. The wounded gentleman is likely to do well, though by some his case is thought to be very dangerous. The affair was conducted with so much secresy that nothing was known of the parties till the whole had terminated.—*Providence Am.*

Important Improvement.—Richard P. Morgan, of Stockbridge, Mass. has invented an improved Railway Carriage which so reduces friction that *one* horse may draw with perfect ease, upon a level road, *fifty tons.* Mr. M. has proved this fact both upon a small model, and upon a wagon, and if any advantage was had, it was in favor of the latter. One pound, attached to this carriage, and suspended over a pulley, moved quickly *seven hundred* pounds.

Robbery of the Mail.—A letter from New York, dated 12th inst. says:—"The fellow who stole the Mail of the 22d February last, from Charleston, is in Canada—he has sent, through Messrs. Gates & Co., of Montreal, two Post Notes of $500 each, of the Phœnix Bank here, *for collection—very good.* The Post Office Department sent an Officer for him to day. He had other Notes of the U. States Bank, and Merchants and other Phœnix Bank Bills. I think we shall have him."

Charleston Patriot.

It is stated in a Frankfort paper, that a Mr. Idoler, in Berlin, has endeavored to prove that there is a considerable error in our calculation of the Christian era. According to his calculations, the birth of our Saviour happened six year earlier than has hiterto been assumed, and that consequently, the present year is not 1827, but 1833.

A Miracle of Honesty.—At a party, the other evening, several gentlemen contested the honor of having done the most extraordinary thing. A reverend D. D. was appointed to be the sole judge of their respective pretensions. One produced his tailor's bill with a receipt attached to it. A buz went through the room that this would not be outdone; when a second proved that he had arrested his tailor for money lent him. "The palm is his!' was the universal cry; when a third observed: "Gentlemen, I cannot boast of the feats of either of my predecessors: but I have returned to the owners two umbrellas that they had left at my house." "I'll hear no more," cried the arbiter, "this is the very *ne plus ultra* of honesty, and unheard-of deeds. It is an act of which I never knew any person capable.—The prize is yours."—*London paper.*

Clubs.—Clubs are sometimes very pernicious modes of getting along to one's grave.

hoes.

Notice.

BY virtue of the power vested in me by the last

Just Received

AND for sale by Hortons & Hutton

FOREIGN.

New York, July 14.

…ket ship New York did not sail, …ill the 8th ult., instead of the 1st, …day) from Liverpool. We have …ston papers to the 5th; and by …from London, to the 7th ultimo,

…st June, Mr. Canning, as Chan… …he Exchequer, brought forward …which he explained in a clear …ss-like speech. The deficiency …me for the year, is about two …rling, or nine millions of dollars …arly equal to our whole ordina… …expenditure, (not including re… …of debt and payment of interest.) …ancy Mr. Canning proposes to …an issue of Exchequer bills, ra… …for a new loan. It seems that the …bill of £100, bearing an interest …per cent. is at a premium in the …50s. or 2½ per cent.

…of £500,000 stg. was to be asked, …e expense of the troops in Portu… …s, honest John Bull seems some… …owl at, and thinks it hard that …buy freedom for Portugal with …, and maintain it with his blood. …position in both Houses seems to …ground. In the Lords, the Earl …elsea withdrew his notice of a mo… …ing before Parliament the views …ciples of Ministers.

…l annulling the marriage of Wake… …Miss Turner had passed the Lords, …s first reading in the Commons.

…a letter dated Liverpool, 7th June, 1827. …s of the week are extensive and will pro… …d twenty thousand bales of Cotton, but …no better—the principal sales are at 6d to …ontreal Ashes 6d. per cwt. higher, but U. …changed.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, July 18.

…e packet ship Hamilton, Captain …which arrived last evening from …l, we have received our files of Lon… …rs to the 8th June, Liverpool pa… …the 9th, Shipping Lists to the 7th, …es Current to the 9th, all inclusive. …milton sailed on Sunday the 10th

…House of Commons, the bill dis… …ing the borough of Penryn, for cor… …in its elections, was passed by a …45 to 31—before the vote was taken, …Forbes said, that the House was going to …ryn only for the crime of being discover… …r, hear, and laughter.) This was a kind …n which he would invariably vote against, …e wished a thorough Reform in Parliament. …not put his hand on his heart, and then …first stone.—He wished to inform the …l the country, that he detested humbug; …e Members talk, one would imagine they …immaculate body of men: and he thought, …e to disfranchise at all, they should do so …roughs which were worse than Penryn—…hich men's consciences were sold—where …ted down to an aristocracy, and bound to …y were desired, no matter whether for …. The House resembled a flock of cranes, …en one unfortunate bird was wounded …pon, and tear him. He, however, for …ld not pluck a feather out of the miserable …would say no, and divide the House against

…rival of the Queen of Wurtemburgh …and, had caused a great stir in Lon… …e was received on landing at Green… …by the Duke and Duchess of Cla… …and the Princess Augusta—and es… …to the Palace of St. James', by a …d military procession.

London, June 8.

…have received the Paris Papers of …y, and the Etoile dated Wednesday. …the details given even in the French …Papers, it appears that Spain is con… …from one extremity to the other.

Liverpool Markets—9th June.

Wool—Although the import during the last …has been unprecedentedly large, amounting …ver than 170,000 bags, of which the great… …heavy Americans, yet prices have not given …re than 1-8d. to ¼d to ½d. The import this …18,248, and the sales amount to the high …of 24,890 bags, at steady prices, viz:—860 …d, 10 3-8d. to 14d.; 160 Stained, 6 1-8 to …Boweds, 5¾ to 6 7-8; 3270 Orleans, 6 to 7¼; …Bahamas, &c. 6 to 7; 1880 Pernams, 8 7-8 to …Bahia and Maranham, 8 to 8¼; 120 Deme… …8¼; 3640 Egyptian, 7 to 8¼, and 40 Surat …gal, at 5d. to 5½d.

…Viceroy of Egypt, long known as a …Grower, has lately become a Whole… …Manufacturer. He employs 18,000 …rs, freights many vessels, and has his …s in Leghorn, Florence, and various …of Sicily. He is one of the most ex…inary men of this extraordinary age …-created great men, having risen to …esent elevation from a private mam-

New Orleans, June 21, 1827.

…r receipts of Cotton will exceed the ve… …utside calculations—they will reach, …ume, 325,000 bales, and as I think …eporter is considerably short in his …I should not be surprised when the …is so reduced that it can be correctly …ed, if it should go to 330,000. The …pts of Tobacco are 29,000 hhds. being …0 hhds. over last year.

…ge without horses.—A very handsome …ingeniously constructed carriage with …wheels, and one gentleman sitting …in, was yesterday evening seen running …g the Quays, at a rate not less than from …to ten miles an hour, propelled, it ap…ed, from the imperfect view then ob…ed, by four levers, acted on with much …either by the hand or foot alternately; …akes an angle with much greater celer… …than a coach drawn by horses can do, …can immediately set back with the same …city as forward.—The maker is under…d to be a Coach-maker in Dublin, who …building another on an improved large …e, intended as a model, and to super…e the present system of mail and other …riages drawn by horses.—*Dublin paper.*

New York, July 20.

Disturbance at the Bowery Theatre.—The benefit of the subordinates of this establishment took place last evening, and we doubt whether a more crowded house has been seen in the city for some time. The audience, although large, was not as well assorted as might have been wished; and that some portion of it was not the most quiet, was clearly demonstrated. The play, Wild Oats, went off very well: Thus far all was quiet. The curtain fell in peace to rise in tumult. The audience began to be impatient of an intermission rather longer than usual, when Mr. Young made his appearance—the gravity of his aspect threatening an apology. An apology it was. He informed the audience that Mrs. Williams had been suddenly and violently attacked with indisposition, in consequence of which it would be impossible to fulfil the promise of the bills, by presenting the '£100 Note,'—and that, in its stead, the 'Actor of all Works' would be played. He also regretted to inform them that Mr. Angrisini had just written to say that indisposition would prevent him from dancing that night. He hoped the audience would extend their indulgence, &c.—He was heard out; but on going off, was saluted with hisses, catcalls, and shouts. The curtain rose for the farce, and Mrs. Roberts made her appearance—but a deafening din prevented one word being heard, and she retired. In a few moments she appeared again; and Mr. Roberts also entered, in his character. The noise increased, and hisses, hoots, and clattering of cudgels, drowned all that the luckless pair might have had to say. They retired,—and Mr. Young again made his appearance, but addressed himself in vain to the audience. The cries of 'hear him' were so loud and universal, that he found it impossible to be heard. He again retired—and again the dumb show of the farce went on. The first scene went off in this manner—during which various missiles were hurled upon the stage, such as apples, oranges, and coppers.

[To make short of a long story, the entertainment was closed; the mob took possession of the stage, and kept up a coutinual tumult of shouting and stamping till 1 o'clock in the morning, when, by suddenly extinguishing the lights, the watch drove out the rioters and got possession of the house, which had sustained some injury. Twelve of the rioters, (young men) were arrested and taken before the police.

Toasts throw some light on the quality of our festive wit and sentiment. They are the *criteria* by which to arrive at a correct notion of public and private feeling. They also furnish some insight into the characters of the toast-makers. Let any one read the following, and he will be able to pronounce with great certainty on the poetical abilities of the Lieutenant:

By Lieut. John Johnson.

"Health to our states,
And the mem'ry of Gates,
Who fought with courage so fine,
In the year '77,
With the blessing of Heaven,
Took the army of General Burgoyne."

We should guess the Lieut. to be an Hibernian from his drinking the *health* of the States, and the *health* of a man's *memory*.—This toast, besides its imagery and poetry, serves to record the fact of Gates's capture of Burgoyne. It has thus a great historical merit.—*Noah.*

Cobbett.—This old political trimmer attended a public meeting lately, and one of the English reporters identifies him in the following manner:

During several of the latter speeches, Cobbett's appearance was ludicrously singular. He had wrapped round his head a white pocket-handkerchief, which, as his face was much flush d, gave him the look of a drunken old woman, enveloped in her nightcap. His gesticulations were as extraordinary as his looks; and the curves, which his arms kept describing in the air, were so eccentric, that no mathematician could define them. Once or twice he got upon the table, bellowing like a mad bull; the words, "Oh! oh! oh! oh!" beginning in a low key and gradually rising to a very high key on the fourth "oh." He once or twice shook his fist with great indignation at the cross table, but dropped it immediately, as if he was afraid that such a gesture might promote attack. The general motion of his hands resembled that of a sawyer busily engaged in a saw-pit. He seemed to be perfectly impressed with the idea that the first, second, and third points of eloquence consist of action; for, during the whole of last night's discussion, he was never quiescent for a single moment.

Ferocity.—The Courtland Herald, of June 29th, gives us the following (we hope exaggerated) account of ferocious doings at Tuscumbia, in the state of Alabama:

"We learn, by the last Tuscumbia Patriot, that, on Thursday, the 21st instant, the Editor of that paper was invited out of a store, and knocked down on the pavement, with a large hickory stick, by a strapping young man. This was no sooner done than a party came rushing out from about Godley's corner, and set up a tremendous yell, "gouge his eyes out Bill! Kill the d—d rascal Billy! Kill him! Kill him! Kill him!' These "outcries were made by persons lying in wait." The shouts of the mob drew forth citizens, who interfered and rescued the eyes and the life of the little Editor, who does not weigh more than 120 pounds.

"We understand, since that time, almost every man in Tuscumbia has taken sides, and many stand ready for a fight, and consequently there has been almost an entire suspension of business in that place ever since."

To a lady who said she would box my ears.

Firm to your threat, Eliza stand—
The promise made, maintain it,
And fail not to *bestow your hand*
On one who won't disdain it.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 26, 1827.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor:—Having met with the paragraph quoted below, in a late paper, I solicit the privilege of making a few remarks upon a subject which it has forcibly recalled to my mind. I mean that of begging for charitable purposes. I have often wondered that the people of the South would tolerate, even in their prosperous days, that system of begging by which they have been drained of so many thousands of dollars, for the support of charitable and other institutions in distant cities and states; and it is still greater cause of wonder, that now, poor and depressed as they are and as they seem likely to continue, they should still countenance those incessant inroads upon their purse which come from sections of the country far more rich and populous than their own. It seems not to be enough that Congress should tax the South by means of their odious tariffs, and that thousands of Southrons should annually flock to the North and East to barter their money for unsubstantial amusement;—no, their missionaries, their agents, and what not, are sent to beg from the liberality of the South that assistance which is withheld by the prudence or penuriousness of their own people. We need not be told that this is one great country, of which to promote the interest of any part is to promote the interest of the whole. In great national matters this may be true; but the Southrons are manifestly unjust to themselves when they give money towards any object of mere local importance to any one of the States more wealthy than themselves. Of this nature I consider a late personal application of an agent to the citizens of more than one Southern State, in favor of a Literary Institution in the really great and wealthy, and, as we now learn, intelligent State of Ohio. Caleb Atwater, Esq. Counsellor at Law, of Columbus, Ohio, has published an Address on the general character and present and future prospects of that state, from which the following glowing picture of its literary situation is extracted:

"I have visited," says the writer, "more than one-half of the States of the Union, and have actually resided in four of them, and I can truly say that I have found intelligence more generally diffused among the great mass of our people than I have elsewhere. It is not uncommon for us to have, even in a small town, persons well informed and very well educated, from almost every one of the old American States, and from almost every country of Europe."

Such being the enviable condition of Ohio, with what face can she call upon North Carolina, depressed as she is by the failure of most of her plans of improvement, on which she has expended or squandered so much money; by the low prices of her produce; by debt, and difficulties of every kind; her own citizens having as few opportunities of obtaining an education for their children as any in the country; having but one college, and that poorly supported; and having no provision for common schools;—with what face, we say, can the rich, flourishing, *intelligent* state of Ohio, call upon N. Carolina to contribute to the endowment of one of her colleges? With what reason or justice can she beg of the town of Fayetteville, whose Academy has actually been closed for the last eight months, chiefly in consequence of pecuniary want? Instead of contributing aught for such a purpose, it would be manifestly more proper that we should send an agent to the *intelligent* people of Ohio, to beg something from them to support *our* literary institutions. But the South is too proud to beg, and unfortunately too generous to deny a call upon its charity; and it is thus likely to continue a fit subject for those who are wise enough to pocket their pride and its money. JUSTICE.

The letter of Mr. Clay in reply to that of Gen. Jackson, will be found in our columns this day; it is as absolute a denial of the charges against him as his friends could desire, and must bring forth the proofs of the opposite party. We are in daily expectation of some further light upon the subject.

In answer to the question which has been asked, whether we should publish Mr. Clay's letter, we think it proper to state publicly, that we are not disposed to give our readers half-way information on any subject, and that Mr. Clay's letter, or any other letter properly vouched for and couched in proper language, which may be necessary to a full and *correct* understanding of any subject of public importance, will find a place in our columns. Of this nature, we certainly do not consider the base and unmanly attacks upon female reputation, nor the truly small affair of the billiard table, and we have consequently, preserved our columns from the contamination of their discussion.

The present season, though one of great plenty, has not been so prolific of large fruit as the last, and we suppose an apple which was sent to us a few days ago from Robeson county, may pass for a very large one. It is of the horse apple species, from the orchard of Jos. Newberey, Esq. and measured upwards of twelve inches in circumference each way.

The venerable ex-president Madison has been dangerously ill, but we are happy to learn is again convalescent.

The three Spaniards, recently taken up in the waters of Va. from the brig Crawford, as pirates and murderers, have been tried before Chief Justice Marshall, at Richmond, Va., and found guilty of murdering the crew and passengers at sea, under circumstances of the most horrible cruelty, and have been sentenced to be hung on the 17th of next month.

Monsieur Tonson.—It is stated in the New Hampshire Patriot that WILLIAM HALL, Jr. the *only* representative from Vermont in the Hartford Convention, is a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, to be held the last of this month.

Mr. *E. Webster* is one of the delegates from New Hampshire, and *Daniel Webster* from Massachusetts.

A fact.—An honest Dutchman was recently travelling with his wagon, when he reached the well known "Hot Springs;" the road passing near, and the old gentleman being in a strange part, and ignorant of the heat of the water, stopped his team for the purpose of watering them. He left his son, who was with him, standing with the horses—the old man took his water-bucket, and dipping it into the water, found it sufficiently hot to scald an egg.

At this the old gentleman was much alarmed; he hastily gathered up his bucket, and addressing his son most vehemently, he exclaimed—*Shon, Shon! oh my Got!*—trive on mit all your might, *vor pe sure Shon*, Hell is not von mile from dis place.—*West. Int.*

Sponsorial.—Every man has a right to choose names for his children, but we doubt whether a father is justified in giving his son so ineffably absurd a combination of names as "*James Richards Napoleon Bonaparte Peter Winslow.*" Yet a shoemaker somewhere in Maine has done so, and he advertises that his son is about to set up in trade for himself.—*Noah.*

Excessive Politeness.—A few years since, some part of the Ferry Inn, Torpoint, being on fire, the servant girl was directed to awaken two gentlemen who were asleep in an upstairs room. She knocked at the door, and with the greatest simplicity, said "I beg pardon, gentlemen for disturbing you, but the house is on fire."

MARRIED,

In this County, yesterday, Mr. THOS. SMITH, of this town, to Miss ELIZABETH DICKSON, daughter of the late Col. John Dickson.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday morning last, after a short illness, THOMAS NASH, only child of Dr. Thomas Nash Cameron, aged 4 years.

At his seat near Pittsborough, Chatham county, on the 6th inst., RHODERICK COTTEN, Esq. aged about 56 years. Mr. Cotten was one of the most respectable citizens of Chatham county. From an early period of life he was a firm believer in the Christian religion; as a husband, father and master, he was affectionate, kind, and lenient; charitable to the poor, and hospitable to all those who visited his happy domain.

Also, near Pittsborough, on the 7th inst., Captain GEORGE KING, about 30 years of age, a man of strict integrity and unblemished character.

In Cheraw, on Thursday last, after a distressing illness of three weeks, JAMES COIT, Esq., one of the most respectable and useful citizens of that town. He has left a widow and infant son, and other relatives and friends, to lament his loss.

In Salisbury, a few days ago, suddenly, ALFRED M'KAY, Esq.

In the city of New Haven, Conn., on the 12th inst. Mrs. EMILY HAWKS, wife of Francis L. Hawks, Esq., of Hillsborough, in this State, aged 24 years.

In Madbury, N. H. Mr. ISRAEL TIBBETTS, aged 50, probably the largest man in America. Notwithstanding his immense weight, which exceeded 450lbs. he has been several times within the last year to Portsmouth market.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Eliza Ann, Otis, New York.
Schr. John Alexander, Callis, Charleston.
Brig N. Carolina, Hallett, New York.
Brig Superior, Elliss, Philadelphia.
Schr. Nelson, Greenlaw, New York.
Sloop Marianna, Shannon, New York.
Schr. Turpentine, Gould, New York.
Brig Geo. Washington, Smith, New York.
Schr. Saluda, Smith, New York.

CLEARED,

Schr. William & Henry, Babbidge, New York.
Brig Betsey Dole, Nicholl, Porto Cabello.
Sloop Guide, Darling, New York
Schr. Centurion, Pierpont, Washington City.
Schr. Union, Prideaux, Philadelphia.
Brig Hunter, Eaton, Martinique.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, sales $8 50 a $9. Bacon 8½. Candles, mould, 15 a 17½. Coffee, 15 a 18. Corn, 70. Flour, sup. 4 a $4 25. Iron, 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 80. Lard, 7 a 8. Lead, 9 a 10. Shot, bag, 2 75. Lime, 2 a 3 25. Molasses, 34 a 36. Nails, cut, 8; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 30 a 32. Sugar, common 8 a 10. prime 10½ a 11. Salt, Liver. 90; T. Island, 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 3 25 to 3 50. Whiskey, 37½ a 40. Wheat, 75 pr. bushel.

Notice.

At twelve o'clock on Friday, the 10th day of August next, at the Banking Room of the Office of Discount and Deposite of the Bank of Cape Fear, at Fayetteville, I shall set up and offer for sale to the highest bidder, eight shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, pledged by Robert B. Edwards to secure the payment of a note made by the said Edwards, and due to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, or so much of said Stock as may be sufficient to discharge the said debt. J. W. WRIGHT, *Cashier.*

Fayetteville, July 26, 1827. 28-2w.

Notice.

At twelve o'clock, on Friday, the 10th day of August next, at the Banking Room of the Office of Discount and Deposite of the Bank of Cape Fear, at Fayetteville, I shall set up and offer for sale to the highest bidder, eleven Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, pledged by J. & J. H. Townes & Co., to secure the payment of a Note made by them and due to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, or so much of said Stock as may be sufficient to discharge the said debt. J. W. WRIGHT, *Cashier.*

Fayetteville, July 26, 1827. 28 2w.

Notice.

At twelve o'clock, on Friday, the 10th day of August next, at the Banking Room of the Office of Discount and Deposite of the Bank of Cape Fear, at Fayetteville, I shall set up and offer for sale to the highest bidder, thirteen shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, pledged by Edward McKay to secure the payment of a Note made by the said McKay, and due to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, or so much of said Stock as may be sufficient to discharge the said debt. J. W. WRIGHT, *Cashier.*

Fayetteville, July 25, 1827. 28-2w.

Blanks for sale.

For Rent,

The DWELLING HOUSE on the corner of Dick and Russell Streets, convenient for a small family. Possession given on the 1st of August next.—Apply to WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, July 26, 1827. 29 4w.

Books at Auction.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 30th inst., at early candle light, a variety of Latin and English School *BOOKS*, Lead Pencils, &c.—Also the Library of a Gentleman about leaving Town, among which are a number of valuable miscellaneous and standard Works, &c. The Books are ready for examination at the Auction Store of the Subscriber.

L. FITZHARRIS, *Auctioneer.*

July 26, 1827.

MANAGERS' OFFICES,

RALEIGH & FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. I. West Baptist Lottery,

No. 5.—DRAWN NUMBERS:

25—47—48—45—7—49—27—43,

Which give the following result:

25 47 48	the capital prize of	$6,000
45 47 48	a prize of	3,000
7 45 48		2,500
7 45 49		2,000
7 27 49		1,500
27 43 49		1,088
7 43 49		1,000
7 27 43		1,000
5 prizes of 3 numbers		500
5 " of "		250
8 " of "		150
30 " of "		100
46 " of 2 numbers		40
92 " of 2 numbers		20
138 " of 2 numbers		10
All others with 2 numbers		6
Any ticket with one drawn number		3

YATES & McINTYRE, Managers.

☞ Several of the above handsome prizes sold at the Managers' Office, where the cash may be had immediately.

Yesterday

Was drawn the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 30th Class. The fortunate numbers will be received on Tuesday morning next. The Scheme contains the FOLLOWING PRIZES:

☞ 15,000 Dollars,	2 of	1,000	Dollars,
5,000 Dollars,	5 of	500	Dollars,
4,000 Dollars,	8 of	250	Dollars,
3,000 Dollars,	10 of	150	Dollars,
2,500 Dollars,	25 of	100	Dollars,
1,716 Dollars,	46 of	50	&c. &c.

Tickets $5. *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

A few Tickets and Shares can be had until *Monday evening next.*

Managers' Offices,
RALEIGH & FAYETTEVILLE.

July 26.

North American Review.

No. LVI.—July, 1827,—Received for Subscribers, and for sale, by *John McRae*, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.—Subscription, Five Dollars per annum.

CONTENTS OF NO. LVI.

1. Krusenstern's Voyages and Researches.
   1. Voyage round the World.
   2. Vocabularies of the Languages of some of the Tribes of Eastern Asia, and on the Northwest Coast of America. By A. J. Krusenstern.
   3. Recueil de Memoires Hydrographiques.
2. Greece and the Greek Frigates.
   1. Vindication of H. D. Sedgwick.
   2. A Narrative of the Material Facts in Relation to the building of the Two Greek Frigates. By Alexander Contostavlos.
   3. Report of the Evidence, and Reasons of the Award of the Arbitrators.
   4. Exposition of the Conduct of the two Houses in New York respecting the Greek Frigates. By William Bayard.
   5. Refutation of the Reasons assigned by the Arbitrators. By H. D. Sedgwick.
   6. An Examination of the Controversy between the Greek Deputies and two Mercantile Houses in New York. By John Duer and Robert Sedgwick.
3. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
   Proceedings of sundry citizens of Baltimore respecting the most efficient means of improving the intercourse between that City and the Western States.
4. Milton's English Prose Works.
   A Selection from the English Prose Works of John Milton.
5. Insurrection of Paez in Colombia.
   1. Manifesto que el Poder Ejecutivo de Colombia presenta a la Republica.
   2. Documento Curioso sobre los Acontecimientos de Venezuela.
   3. Respuesta del Jeneral Paez a la Carta Confidencial, que le dirigio el Vicepresidente de la Republica.
   4. Ejecucion del Decreto del Poder Ejecutivo.
6. McCulloch's Political Economy.
   The Principles of Political Economy, with a Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Science.
7. Spoliations of the French prior to 1800.
   1. Message of the President of the U. States.
   2. A Sketch of the Claims of sundry American Citizens.
   3. Report of a Select Committee of Congress.
8. America.
   America; or a General Survey of the Political Situation of the several Powers of the Western Continent, with Conjectures on their Future Prospects. By a Citizen of the United States.
9. Novel Writing.
   1. Almack's. A Novel.
   2. Vivian Grey. Part 1. and Part II.
10. Morton's New England's Memorial.
    New England's Memorial, by Nathaniel Morton. Fifth edition, with large Additions in Marginal Notes, and an Appendix, by John Davis.
11. Critical Notices.
    1. Gadsden's Address to the Florida Institute.
    2. Dwight's Oration on the Amer. Revolution.
    3. Tillinghast's Discourse on Domestic Industry.
    4. Common Schools in New York.
    5. Jackson's new method of teaching languages.
    6. Exhibition of Pictures at the Boston Athenæum.
    7. Memoirs of Adams and Jefferson.

Quarterly List of New Publications.

The U. S. Review & Literary Gazette.

No. X.—JULY, 1827.

Published by Bowles & Dearborn, Boston, and G. & C. Carvill, New York.

CONTENTS.

Review.—The Exhibition of the National Academy of Design; Mercer's Discourse on Popular Education; Plans for the Instruction of Boys in Large Numbers; The Works of Hannah More; Clay's Speeches; Rome in the Nineteenth Century.

Miscellany – The Duke of Alva's Breakfast.

Original Poetry —The Butterfly; The Poor Scholar; To the Mississippi; Changes.

Critical Notices.—Intelligence.—New Publications.

The U. S Review & Literary Gazette is published every month. Each number contains 80 pages 8vo. making two volumes a year of 480 pages each The annual subscription price is *five dollars*, and becomes due on the first day of January.

POETRY.

LOVE AND HOPE.—*Swiss air.*
BY THOMAS MOORE.

At morn, beside yon summer sea,
Young HOPE and LOVE reclin'd;
But scarce had noon-tide come, when he,
Into his bark leap'd smilingly,
And left poor Hope behind—
And left poor Hope behind.

I go, said Love, to sail awhile
Across this sunny main;
And then so sweet his parting smile,
That Hope, who never dreamed of guile,
Believ'd he'd come again—
Believ'd he'd come again.

She linger'd there till evening's beam
Along the waters lay;
And o'er the sands in thoughtful dream,
Oft trac'd his name, which still the stream
As often wash'd away—
As often wash'd away.

At length a sail appeared in sight,
And toward the maiden moves:
'Tis wealth that comes, and gay and bright
His golden bark reflects the light:
But ah! it is not Love's—
But ah! it is not Love's.

Another sail—'twas Friendship show'd
Her night lamp o'er the sea!
And calm the light that lamp bestow'd;
But love had lights that warmer glow'd—
And where, alas! was he?—
And where, alas! was he?

Now fast, around the sea and shore,
Night threw her darkling chain;
The sunny sails were seen no more;
Hope's morning dreams of love were o'er;
Love never came again—
Love never came again.

THE WREATH.

Cull ye a wreath for the conqueror's brow
Of the fairest leaves from the laurel bough,
Bring ye gems from the deepest mine
Where the freeborn spirit is doomed to pine,
And mingle them with flowers that shed
Their languishing bloom o'er the slaughtered dead;
For nations have quailed to his stormy power;
A wreath for the conqueror's festive hour.

Cull ye a wreath for the maiden's hair—
The rose hath unfolded its blush to air,
The violet springs in the grassy vale,
And the sweets of summer oppress the gale;
Twine young flowers while the morning dew
Mantles with light each sparkling hue.
Their beauty will fleet in the mid day glare;
A wreath for the youthful maiden's hair.

Cull ye a wreath for the aged man
Who is slowly treading life's lengthened span—
A tuft of moss from the ancient rock,
Leaves which cling 'midst the tempest's shock,
A plume from the tired bird's wing,
And the faded remnant of vanished spring,
For his hopes and his wishes are with the dead;
A wreath for the old man's drooping head.

Sunday Schools.

THE Managers of the "American Sunday School Union" have committed to the agency of the Subscriber, a depository of Books in Fayetteville, which Books will be sold to *any* Sunday School Society at the Philadelphia prices, and to all Societies *auxiliary* to the American, at a discount of 17½ per cent.

The facility afforded by this depository, of obtaining suitable books at the lowest rates, will, it is hoped, give a fresh impulse to the Sabbath School cause throughout our State. All Societies formed for this object, would find it their interest to become auxiliary to the American Institution at Philadelphia. For, while the only fee requisite for such a union is *Three Dollars*, the discount allowed, would, in the end, create a considerable saving. But the great benefit of such a connexion has its foundation in christian benevolence—in union of effort in a good cause. The auxiliary throws its limited experience and knowledge into the common stock, and, from the general mass of experiments and results, derives much light and help.

The mighty work of restraining Sabbath breach—of reclaiming idle and dissolute youth, and training them, by means of Sunday Schools, in the paths of literature, morality and religion, is going on with rapid march throughout all christendom: and it is earnestly recommended to the people of every town and neighbourhood in our State, to avail themselves of this great moral influence. The depository is at the Post Office, where all applications for Books will be punctually attended to.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1827. 21tf.

All Editors of papers in the State who feel an interest in this subject, are requested to give the above an insertion in their papers.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Committee to whom is confided the care of this Institution, have resolved to let out the building to some competent and efficient Teacher, who will take upon himself the entire management of the Academy on his own account.

The buildings are large and commodious, and calculated both for a Male and Female Department.

The Children of the town are numerous;—the local advantages for a flourishing Academy are great, and well calculated to invite students from abroad.—and, as there is now no private Grammar School in the place, the present appears to be a favorable time for an individual to embark in the conduct of the Seminary on his own responsibility. It is believed that the profits of the Institution thus managed, would reward the undertaker amply for his labour and enterprise.

Any person wishing the situation will apply by letter (post paid) to the Subscriber, without delay.

H. POTTER, *Pres't of the Committee.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1826—97 tf.

☞The Committee are desirous to give the use of the Buildings to some person or persons who will keep up a temporary School; until the Academy shall be put upon a permanent footing. Application as above.

A Wall *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, for sale low. WILLIAMS & FENN.

May 17. 19tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber respectfully requests all those indebted to him in any shape, to make immediate payment. The great indulgence heretofore extended, with other circumstances, makes it necessary to have recourse to legal steps, indiscriminately, against those neglecting to comply with this notice.

Mr. A. Campbell is authorized to collect and grant discharges on account of H. CAMPBELL.

September 27, 1826. 86tf.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES*. Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors*, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 90tf.

The Subscribers

HAVE in part received their Spring supply of *GROCERIES*, the whole of which is expected to arrive during the present week, when they will be able to offer as choice an assortment of Groceries and on as good terms as ever offered in this market. Their stock will consist in part of the following articles, viz.

100 Bbls Philadelphia Whiskey,
151 do Apple Brandy,
30 do country Gin,
10 do N. E. Rum,
4 Hhds Jamaica Spirits,
6 Pipes Cognac Brandy, a superior article (Seignette & Duray brands)
4 do old Schedam Gin, high flavor,
2 Hhds W. I. Rum,

WINES.
10 half quarter casks Teneriffe
10 do do do Sherry
4 do do do dry Malaga
6 do do do Cette
1 do do do L. P. Teneriffe
1 pipe Pico Madeira
½ do old do
½ do Corsica

75 bags Coffee,
3000 lbs loaf and lump Sugars,
20 hhds St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars,

TEAS,
1 case Imperial
1 do Cannister Gunpowder
5 kegs 2000lbs Shot,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, with a great variety of other articles in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

May 17, 1827. 19-tf.

Just Received,

ON consignment, and well worthy the attention of country merchants, a few cases of *fine fur and wool HATS*, which will be offered at very reduced prices.

Also, on hand,

A few Cattys of very superior fresh *Green TEAS*, of the latest importations, well worthy the attention of connoisseurs in that article.

Lamp OIL by the single gallon.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

May 24. 30tf.

For sale by Willkings & Co.

75 Casks Lime,
34 bbls Cider Brandy,
52 do Whiskey,
50 do Sugar,
10 Hhds. do.

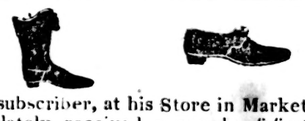
May 10. 18tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. Charles Stuart, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same *immediately*, with Mr. John A. Matthews, who is duly authorized to collect and receipt for all moneys due the said C. Stuart,

H. A. DONALDSON, *Trustee.*

March 1. 8-tf.



THE subscriber, at his Store in Market Square, has lately received a supply of first quality *CALF SKINS*, and will receive orders for Mens' and Ladies' fine *BOOTS* & *SHOES*, made to measure, and warranted of the best workmanship.

He has also just received an extensive addition to his stock of Shoes, making the assortment complete.

Also, sides Sole Leather,
Wax'd and grain Upper Leather,
Lining and Binding Skins,

a quantity of Shoe Thread, best Awl Blades, Shoe Tacks, Russia bristles, shoe Punches, heel Ball, Brads, &c. &c.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Sir Archy.

THIS high bred and beautiful Stallion will stand the remainder of the season in this town and be let to Mares for Twenty Dollars, or Eight Dollars the Single Leap, and one Dollar to the Groom, and thirty Dollars to insure the Mare in foal Every care will be taken of the Mares, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents. Apply to

JOHN BLACK.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 28. 17-tf.

Coach Making.

HAVING taken the Shop formerly occupied by Jacob Allen, next door to the Post Office, on Bow street, I intend carrying on the *Coach and Gig Making and Repairing*. ☞Orders will be promptly attended to and work executed with neatness and despatch.

ZECHARIAH THIGPEN.

Fayetteville, April 26. 16tf.

☞One elegant Stick Gig for sale cheap for cash.

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, *Seventy five Packages* of BOOTS and SHOES, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash.

H. G. NELSON.

N. B. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made to measure, as usual, in the first style, at short notice.

October 25. 90tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style*. They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash.—Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs,
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting,
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6-4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rich black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Barege dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN.

Fayetteville, May 24, 1827.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from N. York, at his Store, Green Street, a general assortment of Staple and Fancy *GOODS*, of the latest importations, which he offers for sale at extremely reduced prices; among which are, viz.:

CLOTHS & Cassimeres, extra super, blue black, brown green and olive, fine and common assorted,
Double milled drab Great Coating,
Ditto do Lion Skin ditto
Satinetts, blue, mixed and drab,
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens,
Bang-up Cord; plain, olive and tabby Velvet,
Vestings, silk, velvet, Merseilles, swansdown and fancy, some very superior,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow,
Ladies' blue and scarlet Pelisse Cloths,
Baize, green and Bocking,
Bombazetts, plain and figured, black, brown, purple, crimson and orange colour,
Bombazines, French and English,
Ditto 5-4 French super black and drab
Circassians, Nankeens and coloured stripe Drillings,
Muslins, Mull Mull, Book and Jaconet plain & figur'd
Cambrics and Cambric Dimities,
Calicoes assorted, new patterns,
Ditto, Furniture ditto,
Fancy coloured Crape Dresses,
Shawls and fancy Handkerchiefs, assorted,
Silks, plain and figured,
Fashionable shaded, plain & figured Gros de Naples,
——— Cote-palais, plain, striped and figured,
Fancy Hdkfs and Ribbons to suit,
White, green and pink crape Lisse,
Grecian striped Ginghams,
Hoziery; silk, cotton and worsted Hose and half do.
Domestic Goods, various kinds,
Russia Ducks and Sheetings,
Blankets and Negro Cloths,
Hats, coarse and fine for men and youths,
A general assortment of Hardware, viz. Anvils, Vices, carriage and bed Wrenches, table and pocket Knives, Iron, Steel, and Nails assorted, Castings, Pots, Ovens (and odd tops to sell) Kettles, &c.

An assortment of SHOES,

Men's, Boys', Ladies', Miss's and Children's Boots and Bootees,
Miss's Leghorn Hats and youth's fancy Caps.

GROCERIES,

Teas, Sugars, old Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Gin and Whiskey, Porter, Cider, Teneriffe and Madeira Wines, old Port in bottles, fresh Lemon Syrup, &c. &c.

H. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 14, 1826. 83-tf.

Notice.

BY virtue of the power vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Duncan McFarland, late of Richmond county, deceased, I will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 3d day of August next, at the house of Dugald Johnson, Esq., on Nicholson's creek, Cumberland county, the following tracts of *LAND*, lying and being in said county of Cumberland, all of which being beyond seven miles from the Turnpike Bridge, on Lumber river, viz:

60 acres south west side of Deep Creek, on the Yadkin road, joining James Monroe's lands.

50 do. on Nicholson's Creek, near or joining Angus Ray's land.

100 do. north side of the Yadkin road, joining ——

50 do. on the west side of Clay branch, joining Monroe's land.

100 do on the north side of James creek, joining —

100 do. on the mouth of Cabin branch, joining N. Campbell's land.

50 do. on Dry branch, joining L. Bethune's lands.

50 do. on Cuwhiffle, joining Graham's lands.

50 do. on the head of Gut branch, joining Peterson's land.

561 do. on both sides of Flat creek, joining Monroe's lands.

Many of the above tracts are truly valuable; on the last of which is an excellent Mill Seat on a never failing stream, and an inexhaustable quantity of the best saw mill pine Timber, and to add to the importance of the situation, it is within a short distance of Lower Little river, on which lumber may be rafted down to Cape Fear. Persons wishing further information, may apply to Dugald Johnson, Esq., who lives in the neighbourhood and is well acquainted with the above tracts. Terms (which will be accommodating) will be made known on the day of sale.

D. McLAURIN,
Surviving qualified Executor.

Near Laurel Hill, N. C., June 7, 1827 23-t3dA.

THE NORFOLK & FAYETTEVILLE
Line of Stages,

IS now running three times per week, leaving Fayetteville every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Norfolk every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday afternoon, in time for the Steam Boats.

Returning, leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday; and arrives at Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

The Stage arrives at its stand each night about 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs at 4 or 5 in the morning, so that passengers are not deprived of their rest.

The Baltimore and New Philadelphia Lines of Steam Boats leave Norfolk immediately on the arrival of the Stages, by which regulation *one entire day* is saved over the last Summer's arrangement. The Boats for Washington, Richmond, and Petersburg leave Norfolk as heretofore.

The great expedition on this route, the ease and comfort of travelling, and the general reduction of prices, will, we hope, ensure to this Line a portion of the public patronage.

THE PROPRIETORS.

May 1827. 18-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

January 10, 1827. 1tf.

JAS. KYLE

HAS just received per the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a very large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple *DRY GOODS*, all of which being purchased at the late package sales in the above named places, is offered at reduced prices. Country Merchants and purchasers generally, are invited to examine the Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

5 Cases Leghorn Bonnets,
Silk shaded Bataste, 3-4 and 6-4,
Bolivar Robes, a new and beautiful article,
Swiss, Irish and Scotch Muslin Robes,
Nankin and Canton Crape Robes,
Superior real India long Shawls,
Worked Swiss Vandykes,
Tambored do.
Bobinet lace do.
Rich lace Dresses, of superior quality.
Bobinet lace Veils, assorted,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, of superior quality,
Gauze Scarfs and Hdkfs. of new style,
Do. Ribbons, something new,
Plain, figured, shaded and striped Silks,
700 pieces Calico, some of superior quality and new style,
200 do Ginghams, 3-4 to 6-4,
Ladies' silk and cotton Stockings, assorted,
4-4 & 6 4 cambric and jaconet Muslin,
Mull mull and book Muslin, figured and plain,
Drills, Florentine and cotton Cassimeres,
Damask Satteen,
Black Lastings,
Superfine, blue and black Cloths, very cheap,
Do do Cassimeres,
Blk Circassian and Bombazette,
4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linens, grass bleach, and very cheap,
Linen Cambric, and cambric Hdkfs,
Flag and bandano do.
Britannia and Madrass do.
45 bales domestic Goods, comprising an excellent assortment,
With many other articles too tedious to mention.

Also, on hand,

100 boxes prime green Coffee,
25 hhds. Sugar,
2 ceroons real Spanish Indigo.

Fayetteville, May 3. 17-3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1827.

Benjamin W Williams and Duncan Murchison, *vs.* William Johnson. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on 350 acres of Land, &c.*

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant, William Johnson, is out of the State, therefore ORDERED, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, printed at Fayetteville, that the said William Johnson appear at our next Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, agreeably to the plaintiff's demand.

CORN. DOWD, Clerk.

Horne's Introduction

TO the critical study and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. One copy of this celebrated work may be had at this Office, at the subscription price, if early application be made.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, for larger amounts, are requested to make immediate payment. He is in want of money and must have it.

July 11, 1827. W. L. H. 27

Stills

OF various sizes, from 30 to 70 gallons, an experienced workman from Guilford for sale at the Wagon Yard.

Fayetteville, July 12.

New Firm.

THE Subscribers having entered into partnership under the firm of *Whitehead & Co.* for sale at their Store in the Brick Row, west of Hall & Johnson's, the following goods:

45 bags Coffee,
4 hhds and 30 bbls Sugar,
12 hhds Molasses,
4000 lbs Castings,
25 bbls apple Brandy,
25 do country Whiskey,
15 do N. E. Rum,
20 kegs cut Nails,
1300 bushels Salt,

Iron assorted, German and blistered Steel, Chains, Sad Irons, Wagon Boxes, Shoe, Leather, Loaf and lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Corn, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Tobacco, Shoe Thread, together with other articles in the Grocery line.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD,
THOMAS FULLER.

Will receive Cotton on storage and delivery of it on the most favorable terms. The Warehouse is so situated as to be less liable to danger from fire.

Hat Store

THE Subscriber having taken the Store west of the Cape Fear Bank, intends to keep on hand a large and extensive assortment of Southern and Northern manufactured *HATS*, which he will dispose of on as liberal terms as can be had in North Carolina, at wholesale or retail. All orders on the manufacturing business, all orders promptly attended to and the work executed with neatness, durability and dispatch.

Hats exchanged or repaired on terms to suit customers.

Cash and the highest price given for all kinds of Fur and Wool. SAMPL S.

Fayetteville, June 28, 1827.

Just Received

AND for sale by Hortons & Hutton, 800 BACON—prime. [June 14—

Bacon and Lard.

10,000 Lbs. Superior BACON manufactured in Fayetteville, suitable for small purchasers; and LARD in Kegs by the barrel, for sale—apply to

HENRY W.

April 26. 18tf

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he purchased (twelve months since) the *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. C. He has made many improvements, and has now the management of the most experienced Workmen from the North. He is now ready to receive hides for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has on hand to dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

800 Sides Sole Leather at the reduced price of 15 Cts.
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do
200 do Russet do do. 30 do
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do
500 do Wax and Grained Upper, Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins.

ALSO,

Wool and Hair for *Plastering*,
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides*.

H. G. NEL

Fayetteville, December 13. 9

R. T. Goodwin

HAS just received a fresh supply of *DRUGS AND MEDICINES*, which he offers for sale wholesale and retail, for cash, or approved credit.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

☞Prescribed Medicines carefully and neatly put up.

June 7. 22tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Term, 1827.

IN consequence of the Resignation of John Hay, Esq. County Solicitor, and *Edward L. Winslow*, Esq. Treasurer of Public Buildings for said County. *It is ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the newspapers printed in Fayetteville, notifying the attendance of the Justices of the Peace for said County, on Thursday of next term, for the purpose of supplying said vacancies.—Test;

JNO. ARMSTRONG, C.

27tC.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term,

JOHN BRITT, *vs.* SARAH COX } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IN this case it is ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* at Fayetteville, for six months, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered *pro confesso* against her. A true copy from the minutes.

ARCH'D McQUEEN, C. C.

C. & P. MALLETT

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND FOR SALE,

15 Tons Swedes IRON, assorted,
German, Cast, English, and American STEEL,
CASTINGS, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles, Wagon Boxes; Cotton Cards, Tea Kettles, and Wagon Boxes; Coffee Mills,

Together with their usual supply of

GROCERIES, WINES, and LIQUORS,
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY, which, with a large and general assortment of CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, makes their stock unusually complete.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. Country Produce at full prices will be received in payment.

ON HAND,

12 Hhds. Molasses,
1200 gallons Whiskey, and
800 do Apple Brandy.

Fayetteville, Dec. 5.

To Rent,

THE *STORE HOUSE* on Green Street, occupied by M. & H. McPherson. For apply to JNO. HUS

November 29. 95tf.

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Neatly printed and for sale at this Office